National Gazette

By PHILIP FRENEAU.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of the *National Gazette* having found his propoſals for eſtabliſhing a paper of that kind attended with all the ſucceſs he could reaſonably expect, conſidering the ſhort time that has elapſed ſince his firſt acquainting the public with his deſign, takes this opportunity in his *firſt* number, briefly to remind his ſubſcribers, and others, of the plan upon which he originally intended, and ſtill propoſes to proceed.

The National Gazette ſhall be publiſhed on the *Monday* and *Thurſday* mornings of every week, in the city of Philadelphia, and ſent to the more diſtant ſubſcribers by the moſt ready and regular modes of conveyance. Such perſons, reſident in the city of Philadelphia, as incline to become ſubſcribers, ſhall be ſupplied early on the mornings of publication, at their own houſes. The price will be THREE DOLLARS a year; the firſt half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of ſubſcribing, and future payments every ſix months.

The paper ſhall contain, among other intereſting particulars, the moſt important foreign intelligence, collected not only from the Britiſh, French, and Dutch newſpapers (a conſtant and punctual ſupply of which has been engaged) but alſo from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the moſt authentic information relative to the affairs of Europe.

The department for domeſtic news will be rendered as complete and ſatisfactory as poſſible, by inſerting a judicious detail of ſuch occurrences as ſhall appear worthy the notice of the public.

The moſt reſpectful attention ſhall be paid to all decent productions of entertainment in proſe or verſe that may be ſent for inſertion, as well as to ſuch political eſſays as have a tendency to promote the general intereſts of the Union. There will alſo be inſerted during the ſeſſions of Congreſs, a brief Hiſtory of the Debates and Proceedings of the Supreme Legiſlature of the United States, executed, it is hoped, in ſuch a manner as to anſwer the expectations and gratify the curioſity of every reader.

Perſons at a diſtance who may ſubſcribe for fifteen papers, and will become reſponſible for the ſubſcription money, ſhall receive with the packet a ſixteenth, gratis.

Subſcriptions are received at the Office, No. 239, High-ſtreet; alſo at the reſpective Bookſtores of Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, *and* Mr. THOMAS DOBSON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *October 24th*, 1791.

THIS day, being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Second Congreſs, under the Conſtitution of Government of the United States, the following members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, appeared, produced their credentials, and took their ſeats, viz.

From New-Hampſhire—Nicholas Gilman, Samuel Livermore, and Jeremiah Smith.

Maſſachuſetts—Fiſher Ames, Sheerjaſhub [illegible], Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Goodhue, [illegible]ve Thatcher, and Artemas Ward.

Rhode-Iſland—Benjamin Bourne.

Connecticut—James Hillhouſe, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadſworth, and Amaſa Larned.

New-York—James Gordon, John Lawrance, Peter Silveſter, and Thomas Tredwell.

New-Jerſey—Elias Boudinot.

Pennſylvania—Thomas Fitzſimons, Daniel Heiſter, and Frederick A. Muhlenberg.

Delaware—John Vining.

Maryland—Joſhua Seney, Samuel Sterrett.

Virginia—John Brown, William B. Giles, Samuel Griffin, James Madiſon, Andrew Moore, and Alexander White.

North-Carolina—John Steele, and Hugh Williamſon.

South-Carolina—Daniel Huger, William Smith, and Thomas Tuder Tucker.

Georgia—Francis Willis.

And a quorum, conſiſting of a majority of the whole number being preſent,

The Houſe proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Speaker, and upon examining the ballots, a majority of the votes of the whole Houſe was found in favour of Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, who was conducted to the chair, from whence he addreſſed the Houſe, as follows:

Gentlemen,

I FIND myſelf unable to expreſs to you the full ſenſe I have of the diſtinguiſhed honor you have done me in the choice of your Speaker.

The diffidence I feel in my abilities to diſcharge, with propriety, the duties of the chair, is almoſt inſuperable in my own mind. But encouraged by the known candor of this honorable body, and depending, as I think I may confidently do, on the kind aſſiſtance of each individual in it, I ſhall enter on its duties, with full aſſurances to you, Gentlemen, that I ſhall endeavor to conduct myſelf with that impartiality, integrity and aſſiduity, which become the conſpicuous ſtation in which you have been pleaſed to place me.

The Houſe then proceeded to the appointment of a Clerk, and upon examining the ballots, an unanimous vote was found in favor of John Beckley,

The oath to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, as preſcribed by law, was then adminiſtered by Mr. Livermore to the Speaker, and then by the Speaker to all the Members preſent. The ſame oath, together with the oath of office were alſo adminiſtered by the Speaker to the Clerk.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the Speaker appoint committees, until the Houſe ſhall otherwiſe determine.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that a quorum of the Senate was aſſembled.

Mr. Smith (S. C.), Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. White were appointed a committee, to join a committee of the Senate, to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to inform him that a quorum of both Houſes was aſſembled, and ready to receive any communications he may be pleaſed to make.

A committee was appointed of five to prepare and report rules and orders of proceeding.

Joſeph Wheaton was appointed ſerjeant at arms; Gifford Dalley, doorkeeper; and Thomas Claxton, aſſiſtant doorkeeper.

Mr Smith, (S. C.) from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported, that the Preſident was pleaſed to ſay that he would make a communication to both Houſes of Congreſs, to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, in the ſenate-chamber.

TUESDAY, *October 25.*

Mr. Clark, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell from New-Jerſey; and Mr. Jacobs from Pennſylvania, took their ſeats in the Houſe.

The Rev. Mr. Blair was appointed chaplain.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they were ready to attend the Houſe in receiving the communication from the Preſident. Whereupon,

The Speaker with the members of the Houſe, preceded by the ſerjeant at arms, proceeded to the ſenate-chamber, where the Preſident addreſſed both Houſes as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I MEET you, upon the preſent occaſion, with the feelings, which are naturally inſpired by a ſtrong impreſſion of the proſperous ſituation of our common country, and by a perſuaſion equally ſtrong, that the labours of the ſeſſion, which has juſt commenced, will, under the guidance of a ſpirit, no leſs prudent than patriotic, iſſue in meaſures conducive to the ſtability and increaſe of national proſperity.

Numerous as are the providential bleſſings which demand our grateful acknowledgments; the abundance with which another year has again rewarded the induſtry of the huſbandman, is too important to eſcape recollection.

Your own obſervations, in your reſpective ſituations, will have ſatisfied you of the progreſſive ſtate of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation: In tracing their cauſes, you will have remarked, with particular pleaſure, the happy effects of that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the conſtitution and laws of the United States have ſo eminently contributed: And you will have obſerved, with no leſs intereſt, new and deciſive proofs of the encreaſing reputation and credit of the nation. But you, nevertheleſs, cannot fail to derive ſatisfaction from the confirmation of theſe circumſtances, which will be diſcloſed in the ſeveral official communications that will be made to you in the courſe of your deliberations.

The rapid ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, which completed the ſum allowed to be ſubſcribed in a ſingle day, is among the ſtriking and pleaſing evidences which preſent themſelves, not only of confidence in the government, but of reſource in the community.

In the interval of your receſs, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were ſpecially provided for by the laws and reſolutions of the laſt ſeſſion.

Among the moſt important of theſe is the defence and ſecurity of the Weſtern Frontiers. To accompliſh it on the moſt humane principles, was a primary wiſh.

Accordingly at the ſame time, that treaties have been proviſionally concluded, and other proper means uſed to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendſhip, the well diſpoſed tribes of Indians—effectual meaſures have been adopted to make thoſe of a hoſtile deſcription ſenſible, that a pacification was deſired upon terms of moderation and juſtice.

Theſe meaſures having proved unſucceſsful, it became neceſſary to convince the refractory of the power of the United States to puniſh their depredations; offenſive operations have therefore been directed; to be conducted, however, as conſiſtently as poſſible with the dictates of humanity. Some of theſe have been crowned with full ſucceſs, and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed, were carried on under the authority, and at the expence of the United States, by the militia of Kentucky; whoſe enterpriſe, intrepidity, and good conduct, are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are ſtill continued to the deluded tribes, and conſiderable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further oppoſition, removed from their former ſituations, and placed themſelves under the immediate protection of the United States.

It is ſincerely to be deſired, that all need of coertion, in future, may ceaſe; and that an intimate intercourſe may ſucceed; calculated to advance the happineſs of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States.

In order to this, it ſeems neceſſary,

That they ſhould experience the benefits of an impartial diſpenſation of juſtice.

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main ſource of diſcontent and war, ſhould be ſo defined, and regulated, as to obviate impoſition, and, as far as may be practicable, controverſy concerning the reality and extent of the alienations which are made.

That commerce with them ſhould be promoted under regulations tending to ſecure an equitable deportment towards them, and that ſuch rational experiments ſhould be made, for imparting to them the bleſſings of civilization, as may, from time to time, ſuit their condition.

That the Executive of the United States ſhould be enabled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accuſtomed, for uniting their immediate intereſts with the preſervation of peace;

And—that efficacious proviſion ſhould be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all thoſe, who, by violating their rights, ſhall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the Union.

A ſyſtem correſponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whoſe happineſs materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the National character, as conformable to the dictates of ſound policy.

The powers ſpecially veſted in me by the act, laying certain duties on diſtilled ſpirits, which reſpects the ſubdiviſions of the diſtricts into ſurveys, the appointment of officers, and the aſſignment of compenſations, have likewiſe been carried into effect. In a matter, in which both materials and experience were wanting to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived that there muſt have been difficulty in ſuch an adjuſtment of the rates of compenſation as would conciliate a reaſonable competency, with a proper regard to the limits preſcribed by the law. It is hoped that the circumſpection which has been uſed will be found in the reſult to have ſecured the laſt of the two objects; but it is probable, that with a view to the firſt, in ſome inſtances a reviſion of the proviſion will be found adviſeable.

The impreſſions with which this law has been received by the community, have been, upon the whole, ſuch as were to be expected among enlightened and well-diſpoſed citizens, from the propriety and neceſſity of the meaſure. The novelty, however, of the tax, in a conſiderable part of the United States, and a miſconception of ſome of its proviſions, have given occaſion in particular places to ſome degree of diſcontent. But it is ſatisfactory to know, that this diſpoſition yields to proper explanations and more juſt apprehenſions of the true nature of the law. And I entertain a full confidence, that it will, in all, give way to motives which ariſe out of a juſt ſenſe of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare,

If there are any circumſtances, in the law, which conſiſtently with its main deſign, may be ſo varied as to remove any well-intentioned objections that may happen to exiſt, it will conſiſt with a wiſe moderation to make the proper variations. It is deſirable, on all occaſions, to unite with a ſteady and firm adherence to conſtitutional and neceſſary acts of government, the fulleſt evidence of a diſpoſition, as far as may be practicable, to conſult the wiſhes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public adminiſtration in the affections of the people,

Purſuant to the authority contained in the ſeveral acts on that ſubject—a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, has been fixed, and announced by proclamation; which diſtrict will comprehend lands on both ſides of the river Potowmac, and the towns of Alexandria and Georgetown. A city has alſo been laid out agreeably to a plan which will be placed before Congreſs: And as there is a proſpect favored by the rate of ſales which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the neceſſary public buildings, there is every expectation of their due progreſs.

The completion of the cenſus of the inhabitants, for which proviſion was made by law, has been duly notified (excepting in one inſtance, in which the return has been informal; and another, in which it has been omitted or miſcarried) and the returns of the officers who were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleaſing aſſurance, that the preſent population of the United States borders on four millions of perſons.

It is proper alſo to inform you, that a further loan of two millions and an